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by a number of recent lynchings. The economic openings for the negro seem to be gradually lessening in number and with this comes the growth of the feeling that the economic future of the negro race is bound up with the South where alone he seems to have a chance to advance.

Our Negro Population. By ASA E. MARTIN. 1913. Kansas City: Franklin Hudson Publishing Co. Pp. 189.

This sociological study of the negroes of Kansas City, Missouri, is an attempt to portray the actual conditions of negro life in a representative American city. It discusses the general economic conditions, the negro in business, his income and expenditures, housing conditions, health and morals, crime, benevolent, insurance, and social societies, education, and religious life. The study is unsatisfactory as is any attempt to secure exact statistics of the living conditions of an ignorant group of people, but it shows a somewhat better feeling toward the negro than is to be found in Ohio and better economic conditions with a somewhat greater opportunity to rise in the industrial scale. Here too, however, the feeling seems to be that the negro race is deteriorating. As an example, in the Armour Packing Company which has always employed a fairly large percentage of negroes, the per cent is lower than the company desires to maintain and is constantly decreasing, due to the shiftlessness of the young negroes. The investigation in Kansas City shows, what seems to be a rather general condition at least in the North, that the death-rate of the negro population is very high, being almost double the normal death-rate for the United States, and that not only is it not counter-balanced by an unusually high birth-rate, but the birth-rate, so far as the Kansas City statistics show seems to be lower among the colored population than among the white.

A Short History of the American Negro. By BENJAMIN GRIFFITH BRAWLEY. 1913. New York: Macmillan. Pp. 247.

The aim of this book is to supply the historical background for the reading of newspaper and magazine articles dealing with the negro. Beginning with the very beginning of the African slave-trade, it treats in very brief fashion the whole history of the negro in the United States from 1619 to the present time, and covers particularly the various phases of negro life since the Civil War. The book does not pretend to be original but it makes a very convenient summary for reference use. An inter-